JUNE, 1785. THE NUMB. 2873.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1785.

Books & Stationary,

A general ASSORTMENT, just imported in the last Vessels from LONDON, and to be SOLD on the most reasonable TERMS, by

William and *David Hall*,

At the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, in *Market-street*,

ANDREWS's REMARKS on English and French Ladies,
Art of Speaking,
Bartlet's Farriery, Blackstone's Commentaries,
Buchan's Family Physician,
Brown's Roman History,
Carver's Travels through the interior Parts of North America,
Cecilia, or the Adventures of an Heiress,
Church Catechism, The Assembly's Shorter Catechism,
Clarissa, Cheselden's Anatomy,
Complete Housewife and Confectioner, Complete English Cook,
Complete Horse Doctor,
Common Prayer Books, Croxall's Æsop, Cunn's Euclid,
Douglass on the Muscles, Dilworth's Assistant, Dodsley's Æsop,
Edinburgh Medical Essays,
Endfield's Speaker and Exercises,
Elliot's Philosophy, Every Patient his own Doctor, Every Man his own Physician,
Familiar Dialogues for Children,
Fisher's Companion,
Fool of Quality,
Ferguson's Lectures,
Gay's Fables,
Gibbons's Roman Empire, Gilbert's Law of Evidence,
Gordon's Companion,
Guthrie's Grammar,
Glass's Cookery,
Hawney's Measurer, Hill's Arithmetic,
Knox's Essays, Leyburn's Guide,
Law's Works,
Ditto's Spirit of Prayer,
Ditto's Spirit of Love,
Musical Miscellany,
Mair's Book-keeping,
Martin's Philosophy,
Morocco Prayer-Books,
Mrs. Rowe's Devout Exercises of the Heart,
Ditto's young Gentlemen's and Ladies Philosophy,
New Annual Register for 1780, 1781, and 1782,
Nicholson's Philosophy,
Perrin's Grammar, Exercises, Pronounciation, Fables, Letters and Elements,
-----Count Moraux M. le Sage,
Ditto de Shakespeare,
Pope's Works,
Pringle's Discourses,
Preceptor,
Quincey's Dispensatory,
Rambler,
Raynal's E. & W. Indies,
Reid on Consumptions,
Ready Reckoner,
Robertson's History of America,
Salmon's Gazetteer,
Simpson's Euclid,
Stone's Ditto,
Spectator,
Stewart's History of Scotland,
Steven's Guide to India Trade,
Tissot on Health,
Two Mentors,
Trader's Sure Guide,
J. Wesley's Notes on the New-Testament,
Wilson on Climates,
Vyse's Tutor's Guide,
Wise's Young Man's Companion,
Watts's Psalms,
Variety of Song-Books, &c. &c.

London, Gentleman's and Town and Country MAGAZINES, for the Years 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781 and 1782, in Setts.

The Ladies MAGAZINES from January to December, 1784. with Supplements.

Universal, Westminster and Town and Country MAGAZINES, from March to December, 1784, with Supplements.

ALSO,

Barclay's, Bailey's, Boyer's, Cole's, Dyche's, Fenning's, Johnson's, Young's and Entick's Dictionaries------Horace, Juvenal, Virgil, Cæsar, Cicero, Justin and Terence Delphini---Clarke's Introduction, Cordery, Erasmus, Æsop, Ovid, Sallust and Cornelius Nepos, Kent's Lucian, Leusden's Greek and Latin Testament, Schrivelius's Lexicon, Beza's Latin Testament, London Vocabulary, Selectæ é Profanis, Selectæ é Veteri and Whittenhall's Greek Grammar.

Quarto Bibles, with and without Common Prayers, Octavo Bibles, with and without Psalms; and School Bibles, Testaments, Prayer-Books and Spelling-Books; Battledores, Manson's, New-England and Royal Primers, Chap Books, Childrens Books, small and large Message Cards, Visiting Ditto, History of England Ditto, Harry and Andrew Playing Ditto, Copy Slips assorted, large and small Pewter Inkstands, with and without Tops, wooden Ditto, Ink-holders, Pen-knives, Money Scales and Weights, large and small Slates and Slate Pencils, Temple Spectacles, Scales and Dividers, &c.

LIKEWISE,

Imperial, Medium, Fool's Cap, Pott and small Post Writing Paper, Parchment, Pasteboard, Sealing-Wax, Quills, Ink-Powder, and Blank Books of different Sizes, ruled and plain, and Alphabets, Blanks of different Sorts.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon immediately,

THAT elegant COUNTRY SEAT, GARDENS and OFFICES thereunto belonging, situate on the Banks of Schuylkill, near the Falls; late in the tenure of His Excellency Chevalier DE LA LUZERNE, late Minister of France. For terms, apply to PETER MILLER, at his Office in Third-street, Philadelphia. ¶ June 11, 1785.

To be Lett on Ground-rent for ever,

SEVERAL valuable LOTS of GROUND, on Second, Pegg and New-Market-streets, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, adjoining Pegg's Run.

Likewise a number of other valuable LOTS of GROUND, situate in the Northern Liberties aforesaid, bounded on Front-street continued, Germantown road, Maiden, Haydock and Canal-streets. The flourishing situation of this neighbourhood, and contiguity of the Lots to a canal and the river Delaware, renders the situation very elegible for improvements. For terms, apply to PETER MILLER, Conveyancer, in Third-street, or to

3d Month 26, 1785. 2 m. SAMUEL GARRIGUES.

To the FREEMEN and ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

IMPRESSED with the most affectionate and grateful sentiments, for the honor you have done me in chooshing me your Sheriff for two succeeding years, I presume once more to appear before you; but it is only to request, that you would honor with your suffrages, at the next Election, some other person more qualified for the office; and to assure you, that no time or situation in life, shall ever diminish the gratitude or esteem with which I have the honor to be,

Your most affectionate Fellow-Citizen,
and humble Servant,

Philad. June 8, 1785. THOMAS PROCTER.

To the Free and Independent ELECTORS of the City, Liberties and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

THE present Sheriff having advertised his intentions of resigning his office; the honor you have conferred by placing me on the return the two last years, induces me to solicit your favors at the ensuing Election for the Sheriff's Office, which shall be gratefully acknowledged.

By the Public's humble Servant,

Philad. June 9. 1785. JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT.

SAMUEL PLEASANTS

Has removed his STORE to Chesnut-street, nearly opposite the Bank, where he has for SALE,

A fresh Assortment of DRY GOODS,

Imported in the last Vessels from Europe. §4w

AMOS WICKERSHAM,

In Second-street, the corner of Coomb's alley, between Market and Arch-streets, has for sale,

MADEIRA, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Fyal, and Port } Wines.
Claret and Port in bottles,
Jamaica Spirit,
West-India and Philadelphia Rum,
Loaf and Muscovado Sugars,
Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas,
Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves and Mace,
Pepper, Allspice,
Ginger, Snuff,
London bottled Porter,
Sweet Oil,
Holland Cheese,
Rice, Indigo,

And sundry other articles in the Grocery way.

Where strangers and others, going to sea, may be furnished with stores and depend on being supplied with fidelity and care.

June 14, 1785. ¶ 6 w.

Just imported in the LONDON, Capt. Hopkins, from London, and now opening for SALE, by

JOHN SHIELDS,

Opposite the City Tavern,---A general Assortment of

EUROPEAN & INDIA GOODS,

Among which are the following:

INDIA callicoes and chintz,
Single, purple and fancy Callicoes,
Chintz Palampous,
Lungee, romall and bandanoe handkerchiefs,
Persians, modes and taffities,
Scotch and French lawns and kentings,
Millionet lawn aprons & handkerchiefs,
Plain and figured gauzes,
Plain, striped and cross-barred lawns,
Tiffany and tiffany handkerchiefs,
Mens cotton, thread and silk hose,
Womens cotton and thread do.
Mens and womens white, red and beaver gloves,
A neat assortment of ribbands and tastes,
Sewing silks and scarf twist of all colours,
Nankeen and olive coloured threads,
Oznabrigs and tickings,
Brown Hollands,
Russia and German dowlas,
Toweling and sheetings,
3 qrs. 7-8ths and yard wide Irish linens,
Superfine and second cloths,
Buff, white & coloured cassimers,
A variety of stuff & piece goods,
Fustians and beavers, spotted and plain,
Plain and figured jeans,
Carpets and yd. wide carpeting,
An elegant assortment of the newest fashion'd metal buttons,
An assortment of the newest fashion'd mens plated shoe-buckles,
Set stone knee-buckles,
Plated Castors and japanned trays, waiters, cadees, bread-baskets, &c.

N. B. The said SHIELDS has a handsome three story brick HOUSE, in Second-street, near Spruce-street, to LETT.

Philadelphia, June 10, 1785. c 4 w

NEW PHILADELPHIA,

SITUATE on the north-east side of the Susquehanna river, in Paxton township, Dauphin county, adjoining to Harrisburgh, and is now laid out by the subscriber in LOTS of 48 feet 3 inches in front, and extending back 193 feet, the Market-street 80 feet wide, the others 50, and the alleys 18, with ground given gratis for markets, churches, &c. On the east side of the town is lots containing one acre each for out-lots, &c. The land is of a good soil, and part of it timbered, abounding also with the best of clay for brick and potters. The beautiful, healthy and commodious situation of the place, added to the advantages of the back country commerce, extending by means of the Susquehanna some hundred miles back, renders it equal to, if not surpassing, any other not on the tide in the United States.

The lots will be disposed of by chances for the situation, and Tickets may be had at SIX POUNDS each, at Philadelphia, from Mr. Casper Guyer, at Mr. Charles Sing's store, in Market-street; at Reading, at Mr. Hartman's tavern; at Mr. Stophel Martin's, at Lancaster, where plans of the town may be seen; and at Dr. Luther's, in New-Holland. This chance is of the best kind, as the purchaser is sure of a lot for his money. As soon as the tickets are sold the chances will be determined.

Lots will likewise be sold by private sale, by the subscriber, on the premises. c t f ADAM EKHART.

A *SCHOOL-MASTER*,

OF good Character, who is qualified to teach Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, and is willing to undertake a School, at Moore's-Town, within ten Miles of this City, will meet with suitable Encouragement. For Terms, apply to RICHARD WELLS, in Front-street, Philadelphia; or RICHARD S. SMITH, in Moore's-Town. c t f.

TWELVE POUNDS Reward.

ABSCONDED from his bail, in November, 1782, a certain JACOB FALCONER, Fan Maker and Farmer, near Stewart's Tavern, at the Cross Roads in Kent county, Maryland. Whoever secures him in the goal of this city, or delivers him to the subscriber, Baker, in Fourth-street, near Race-street, shall have the above reward, paid by GEORGE KNORR.

Philadelphia, September 7, 1784. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, out of the window of the subscriber, on the 4th instant, a light homespun cloth coat and jacket, with some tar on the right sleeve of the coat, the jacket something darker than the coat. There were two Loan-Office certificates for 400 dollars each in the jacket pocket, the numbers are 54 and 55, dated April 28, 1779; one other certificate for 200 dollars, date not known; likewise a forage certificate for 10 dollars and 24-90ths. Whoever takes up and secures the thief or thieves, so that the owner gets his property again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

Warwick township, Bucks county, June 9, 1785. JOHN SCOTT. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Blockley township, between the plantations of John Penn and Richard Peters, Esquires, about three weeks ago, a stray red COW, has neither brand nor ear mark. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away

June 8, 1785. † HENRY SMITH.

WHEREAS a certain THOMAS CROSLAND, Schoolmaster, died intestate, at the house of the subscriber, in the township of Skippack and Perkioming, in Montgomery county, about 22 miles from the city, and left some property more than would pay his just debts and funeral expences, which remains in the hands of the subscriber. And as it is said he had a wife in this or some of the neighbouring states, this public notice is given, that if she or such other heirs as he hath left, will apply as above, and make the proper and necessary proofs, they may receive the same. HARMON UMSTAT, Administrator. †

THE creditors of CHARLES READ, Esq; the elder, late of New-Jersey, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts, duly attested, to the subscribers, on or before the 15th of the 7th Month (July) next, that a dividend of some monies deposited in their hands by the Trustees of said deceased's estate may be then made. Those who have not already furnished their accounts, omitting to render them by that time, will be excluded from this dividend. Philad. 6th Month 14, 1785.

§ THOMAS, SAMUEL & MIERS FISHER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

FEW countries are richer in botanical productions than America; but in no country has less attention been paid to collecting an account of them. Natives and foreigners have frequently had occasion to lament the want of some work, which might serve as a register of past discoveries, and lead to future onies. It cannot be compiled at once, or by one man; but it is the duty of every one to contribute what he can towards it.

Influenced by this motive, and at the request of many respectable persons---

PROPOSALS are made for Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

AN AMERICAN BOTANY,

OR AN

Alphabetical Catalogue and *Botanical Description* of the Forest Trees, Shrubs, &c. Natives of the United States---Arranged according to the linnæum system, with the English names also annexed, and an account of the appearance, manner of growth, &c. of the different species and varieties, with some hints of their use in medicine, manufactures, dyes, and domestic œconomy----With proper indexes. The whole compiled from actual observation, by HUMPHRY MARSHALL, near Bradford Meeting-house, Chester county.

It will be printed in 8vo. and will be put into the press as soon as a sufficient number of copies are subscribed for to pay the expence of printing; the author having no view of private emolument.

Price to subscribers 3/9; money to be paid on subscribing.

Subscriptions taken in by Messrs. *Cruckshanks, Bradford, Humphreys*, and the Printers hereof.

Donnaldson and *Coxe*,

Have for SALE, at their STORE in Walnut, near Front-street,

The Cargoe of the Ship Kitty,

Captain Mallett, just arrived from Rochfort, now landing at the wharff of Messrs. Whitefide and Co. consisting of an extensive Assortment of MERCHANDIZE of the growth and manufacture of France: Among which are the following Articles, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, for Cash, short Credit, or dark Maryland Tobacco of a good quality:

OLD Coniac Brandy in pipes,
Claret of the first quality in cases of 5 dozen each,
Champaigne Wine in do. of 2½ ditto.
Burgundy ditto. in do. ditto.
Superfine broadcloths of the most fashionable colours,
A variety of chintz, calicoes and cottons, dark and light grounds,
Sattins, taffities, Florence silk plush, and ladies sattin shoes of all colours,
Women and mens silk and kid gloves and mitts,
Fans and ribbands assorted,
Womens and mens silk, thread and cotton hose,
Umbrellas and silk handkerchiefs,
Gauze and gauze handkerchiefs,
Fine cambricks, lawns and dimities,
Sealing wax,
Ladies silk and gauze cloaks, c t f.

Philadelphia, May 23, 1785.

ALL persons having demands against Messrs. FALCONER and TOMKINS, of this city, merchants, are desired to render their accounts for adjustment; and those who are indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment, as their Assignees are anxious of discharging their trust as soon as possible.

JOHN FROMBERGER,
JOSIAH W. GIBBS,
CHARLES GILCHRIST,
SAMUEL SMITH,
JOHN FERGUSON, } Assignees.

tbctf.

From the SALEM GAZETTE.

MESSRS. ADAMS AND NOURSE,

IT ſeems a ſatire on ſociety, that there ſhould be any principles almoſt univerſally admitted as *indiſpenſable* in the courſe of our *pecuniary* tranſactions in common life, which loſe a part of their influence when applied to the public in general---communities being the aggregate of individuals: Is not it therefore abſurd in the extreme, and even deteſtable in the higheſt degree, for authority to eſtabliſh or even connive at a mode of procedure, which the honeſt part of the world muſt neceſſarily execrate as the *moſt* criminal deviation from every rule of morality or religion. In our *private* negotiations we have the right of appeal from the ſenſe of the parties to the judgment of the laws. But in our connections of this ſort with the *ſociety* at large, the advantages are by no means reciprocal.---The government poſſeſſing a power which is not enjoyed by the ſubject---every act of delinquency, therefore, on the part of the public to its creditors, preſumes not only a *violation* of juſtice, but an *abuſe* of power.

In this view, the reputation and dignity of the continent in general, and of each ſtate in particular, would have been better maintained, if *leſs* had been *thought* on the ſubject of *local ſituations* and *peculiar diſadvantages*, and *more* on the *inviolable neceſſity* of national *juſtice*----A debt has been incurred by the *States* for that moſt neceſſary of all purpoſes, the *defence and ſafety* of the whole, and is now principally due to the *beſt* and *braveſt* of our citizens; or to that nation, whoſe timely and *vigorous* aſſiſtance has long ſince ſecured the affection and eſteem of every real patriot in America----It is part of the *price* to be paid by the people for their freedom and independency---it is comparatively *ſmall* to the benefits it has been the great cauſe of producing---it has neither been formed nor augmented to feed the *vanity* or ambition of a prince or a miniſter, the caprice or extravagance of a miſtreſs, or the venality or avarice of public contractors---it has been fairly earned, and is juſtly due.---It is the recompence of *unſuſpecting* patriotiſm in the *honour* and *integrity* of the government, or the ſtipend of patient *merit* in the field of danger. Every motive therefore of honour, of policy, or of gratitude, muſt operate with the government to its creditors to afford ſuch compenſation as the latter would receive with pleaſure, and the former cannot in juſtice avoid.

In every *other country* the national debt is ſtrictly guarded as the ſacred palladium of the public weal. A rooted conviction of the neceſſity of ſupporting the credit of government operates on all ranks and orders with irreſiſtible influence. Neither artifice nor chicanery is ſuffered to interfere. It is a *plain, ſolid* ſyſtem, eaſily comprehenſible by the meaneſt capacity, its object juſtice, and its baſis neceſſity. It is only in America that oppoſite ideas are encouraged without a bluſh; that neither ſyſtem nor arrangement exiſt; that the national dignity is proſtituted, and its ſafety endangered by an almoſt total neglect of every means to diſcharge the *intereſt*, or leſſen the *principal*, of our public debt. What ought to be the ſentiments of the continent at large, of thoſe *few* whoſe narrow *views* and local *prejudices* have chiefly contributed to our preſent diſgraceful ſituation, I preſume not even to ſuggeſt. In ſuch circumſtances we can enjoy neither *honor* for the *paſt*, nor ſcarcely a *hope* for the *future*. The *modern ſyſtem* of war, expenſive beyond the moſt ſanguine ſpeculations of our anceſtors, ſuppoſes the abſolute neceſſity of anticipated funds, to anſwer thoſe immediate exigences inſeparable from ſuch a conjuncture. To what quarter then can we look for credit on a future *emergency*?---to foreigners? their friendſhip is repaid by neglect--To our own people? many of the firmeſt friends to the revolution are already impoveriſhed by their confidence in the government of this country.

The ſituation of America ſeems to imply almoſt a natural inconſiſtency. We are perhaps the only people of which hiſtory has given us authentic information, with the courage to maintain and ſecure their freedom, but without the *generoſity* or *juſtice* to reward the merits and ſervices of their friends. What ſhould we not ſay of *any* other nation preciſely in the ſame predicament? What then will not every other nation think of our conduct? I know not how far the defects in the conſtitutions of theſe ſtates will operate as an apology for the preſent ſtate of affairs in this country; but of this I am ſenſible, that ſuch a ſituation muſt be moſt ſincerely regretted by every good citizen.

The war might once have been urged, and with ſome appearance of propriety, to palliate the errors and deficiences of our late conduct. A formidable enemy in the heart of the continent, by requiring every poſſible exertion, produced a chearful acquieſcence in the immediate *injury*, for the ſake of the expected *recompence*.---Theſe dangers removed, what then was *neceſſity*, will now be *oppreſſion*.

It is indiſpenſably neceſſary to our union, that we ſhould perpetually recur to fœderal principles, and to the common concerns of the empire, which now languiſh for want of power and *dignity* in the common head, adequate to the general exigences of the ſtates.---It is not ſufficient any longer to keep alive the farce of *congreſſional requiſitions* and *unmeaning* anſwers---If we are not to be roufed however by a ſenſe of what is *due* for the paſt, ought we not to bluſh at the information, that the Ambaſſadors of the ſtates are at this moment depending on foreign *charity* for their ſupport?

If our public affairs were really irretrievable, we ought to lay our hands upon our lips, and bow our heads in ſilence; but, bad as they are, the exertions of the future might conceal the ſcandal of the preſent moment---Our national debt is ſmall, our reſources almoſt untouched, and our means of diſcharging it, if wiſely improved, nearly inexauſtible; foreign conveniences and luxuries are at a lower rate in this country than in any other, and of courſe can bear a tax. --The ſales of vacant lands, the property of the continent or ſtate, ſhould not be ſtrained for the higheſt price, but be immediately ſold for the moſt they would readily bring. *As to this ſtate if the* private *affairs of the* members *of the General Aſſembly now ſitting will not admit of a longer ſeſſion the court might appoint and empower a committee to addreſs Congreſs, and the reſt of the ſtates on the ſubject of our common neceſſities, and to conſult on ſome meaſures for the national benefit.* Any thing, in fine, to demonſtrate the energy of government will be uſeful. But if we proceed as we have begun ſince the peace, the event feared by our friends, and eagerly wiſhed for by our enemies, will perhaps too ſoon arrive; and if we barely ſhould exiſt as a people, inſtead of the eſteem and admiration, we ſhall neceſſarily receive the ſcorn and deteſtation of the world.

HONESTUS.

From the FALMOUTH *(Caſco Bay)* GAZETTE, *of May* 14.

MESSRS. PRINTERS.

WHEN I take a view of the ſituation and circumſtances of the eaſtern country, I cannot but wiſh that ſome gentleman of influence would ſtep forth and take the lead, in order to obtain for it the privileges of a ſeparate government. It was in contemplation before the war and is an object conſidered by many as more important ſince the eſtabliſhment of our independence, and on which our welfare very much depends. Permit me therefore to ſtate the matter as it lies in my mind, viz. That we are a branch of a large body, entirely cut off by another ſtate from the other parts; but having an extenſive ſea-coaſt, good harbours and rivers, well ſituated for the important buſineſs of fiſhery and foreign commerce, with materials for a lumber trade and ſhip-building, which being improved to the greateſt advantage, would lay the foundation for a navy, the grand bulwark of maritime ſtates.

We have a great quantity of land capable of being made uſeful by cultivation; which, if our ſeaports were filled with gentlemen of property, with uſeful mechanics and ſeamen, and our back country ſettled with thoſe who are acquainted with huſbandry and the lumber buſineſs, would make this country profitable to the owners, and advantageous to the public; and by raiſing its importance, would add to the ſtrength of the United States.

At preſent we labour under many inconveniences that the other parts of the commonwealth have not to encounter with; ſuch as bad roads, which are often rendered impaſſable, and more eſpecially by blocking ſnows in the winter ſeaſon: The flies injuring our cattle in the ſummer; the wolves and bears deſtroying our ſheep and ſwine, and the vermin our crops of corn and grain; and above all, our ſcattered and uncultivated ſtate and ſituation renders it difficult for us to ſupport public ſchools, which are abſolutely neceſſary for the acquirement of uſeful learning, and which is of the higheſt importance in every ſtate: Now the queſtion which naturally ariſes is this---How are theſe difficulties to be removed, and the country made profitable? My anſwer is, by eſtabliſhing a ſeparate government, and thereby advancing the ſettlement of the country, and promoting trade.

The taking away the charter from the province of Main was a violation of their rights; and the 7th article of our bill of rights appears to me to be full to the purpoſe for reſtoring them again, viz. "Government is inſtituted for the common good; for the protection, ſafety, proſperity and happineſs of the people, and not for the profit, honor or private intereſt of any man, family or claſs of men; therefore the people alone have an inconteſtible, unalienable, and indefeaſible right to inſtitute government, and to form, alter, or totally change the ſame, when their protection, ſafety, proſperity and happineſs require it." Now, if our proſperity and happineſs require a reform, or change of government, the way ſeems to be clear for us to ſeek it; and I ſhall attempt to ſhew that it is the caſe.

The province of Main (as has been obſerved) is cut off from the other parts of Maſſachuſetts by the ſtate of New-Hampſhire. The difficulties and inconveniences attending this circumſtance are ſo evident, that I ſhall make no obſervations on them at preſent; but ſhall proceed to obſerve, that our climate and intereſt are different, and that in many inſtances general rules and ordinances may be injurious. I ſhall point out but three at preſent, which ſeem to me to be of importance---the firſt is taxation, according to the common form, by polls and value of eſtates; the next by exciſe and impoſt; and laſtly, our conſtitution, as it reſpects repreſentation. Our winters are more ſevere, and of longer duration, by two months than at the ſoutherly part of the government; which ſhortens our time for attending to our huſbandry; for making proviſion for our ſtock, and raiſing bread, &c. for our families; and it frequently happens that our natural proſpects are cut off by cold ſeaſons, and untimely froſts; ſo that it coſts us about one third more to ſupport our families with neceſſary food, and provide for our ſtocks of cattle, than at any other parts of the government; and, at the ſame time, our labour is not ſo profitable nor our ſtocks ſo advantageous as their's. Theſe are facts, to the truth of which hundreds of our brethren, who have removed to this country, can witneſs. Can any perſon think, that, in ſuch circumſtances, we ought to pay the ſame poll-tax, or the ſame for our ſtock that they do, when they are more profitable: The anſwer is obvious.

Let us attend now to an exciſe and impoſt. We have not a plenty of cyder, nor have we materials for manufacturing cloathing, as thoſe have in other parts of the commonwealth;---therefore we are obliged to uſe more articles that are ſubject to duty, conſequently to pay more taxes in that method than they are; and at the ſame time are not ſo comfortable. How is this inconvenience to be remedied? ---We may ſend about thirty members to the General Court, the counties of Worceſter and Hampſhire fifty each: They can live, in a great meaſure, without dutied articles; we are forced to uſe them, and of courſe we muſt pay the duty on them.

Our conſtitution, as it reſpects repreſentation, is well adapted to the circumſtances of the commonwealth in general, but when we apply it to this quarter, we find that the greateſt part of our townſhips are entirely deſtitute of a voice in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, where all money matters originate; and unleſs ſomething material ſhould take place to advance the ſettlement of the country, we ſhall not be more fully repreſented for ſeveral years to come; and when we take into view the qualification of ſixty pounds for a voter, the greater part of the people are deprived of a vote, which is not the caſe in other parts of the government, owing to different circumſtances.

I have no deſign to reflect on any particular part of the commonwealth, when I mention the counties of Worceſter and Hampſhire, but only to ſhew that I conſider the firſt views of human ſociety to be founded in ſelf; and that the majority cannot be ſuppoſed to govern in favor of the minor, but in favor of their own intereſts. Let us ſuppoſe our General Court to conſiſt of gentlemen actuated by the beſt of principles, they could not remedy the inconveniences that are founded in nature, they could not by a general rule ſerve the whole, where the intereſts are different. Our money is carried out from us by taxes, which cannot be prevented by any other means than by fixing a government here. This would encourage people to come in and ſhare in government and trade. We ſhould have ſuch proſpects as would naturally tend to ſtimulate adventurers.

Can we imagine that our general Court at Boſton is poſſeſſed of the ſame means of knowing our circumſtances and intereſts, in order to promote the ſame, as a Court among ourſelves.-----It has by many perſons been judged beſt not to grant away the lands, while others eſteem it the ready means of advancing the ſettlement of the country, to make generous grants to the officers and ſoldiers that have ſerved in our army, upon condition of their ſettling the ſame.

As nature has been kind to this country in many reſpects, let us ſtrive to improve theſe advantages. We have good ground to found our claim upon, and a conſtitutional right to ſeek a ſeparation. Our brethren are poſſeſſed of principles of generoſity, and have a juſt ſenſe of the privileges which belong to mankind. Nothing ſeems to be wanting but unanimity and fortitude to accompliſh the end. The land of Canaan was promiſed to the children of Iſrael for an inheritance; but there was ſomething to be done on their part, that they might inherit the bleſſing, and thoſe who deſpiſed it fell ſhort of the promiſed land.

Peter the Great, of Ruſſia, rendered Peterſburg opulent, by transferring the ſeat of government thither; and Holland is become powerful by a particular attention to their own intereſts, which could not have been effected, had they been connected with any foreign ſtate.

Upon the whole, it appears that this part of the commonwealth, from its peculiar ſituation, is deſigned for a ſeparate and ſovereign ſtate, and has a juſt right to claim it; but without a proper application, and endeavours on our part, we can have no reaſon to expect the bleſſing.

A FARMER.

WORCESTER, June 9.

Many reſpectable towns in this commonwealth have inſtructed their Repreſentatives to uſe their utmoſt exertions to have the Stamp Act repealed. The printers of this commonwealth, at a general meeting, held at Boſton, on the 25th ult. agreed to petition the Hon. General Court reſpecting the act: Their petition was preſented, and read in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, on Tueſday laſt week, by his Excellency J. Hancock, Eſq; and was afterwards committed.

NEW-YORK, June 14.

By the UNITED STATES, *in* CONGRESS *aſſembled*,

June 7, 1785.

Reſolved, That it be, and it is hereby recommended to the ſeveral ſtates, to make proviſion for officers, ſoldiers, or ſeamen, who have been diſabled in the ſervice of the United States, in the following manner, viz.

1. A compleat liſt ſhall be made out by ſuch perſon or perſons as each ſtate ſhall direct, of all the officers, ſoldiers, or ſeamen, reſident in their reſpective ſtates, who have ſerved in the army or navy of the United States, or the militia in the ſervice of the United States, and have been diſabled in ſuch ſervice, ſo as to be incapable of military duty, or of obtaining a livelihood by labour. In this liſt ſhall be expreſſed the pay, age, and diſability of each invalid, alſo the regiment, corps, or ſhip to which he belonged, and a copy of the ſame ſhall be tranſmitted to the office of the Secretary at War, within one year after each ſtate ſhall paſs a law for this purpoſe; and a like deſcriptive liſt of the invalids reſident in the reſpective ſtates, ſhall from year to year be annually tranſmitted to the office of the Secretary at War.

2. No officer, ſoldier or ſeaman, ſhall be conſidered as an invalid, or entitled to pay, unleſs he can produce a certificate from the commanding officer or ſurgeon of the regiment, ſhip, corps or company in which he ſerved, or from a phyſician or ſurgeon of a military hoſpital, or other good and ſufficient teſtimony, ſetting forth his diſability, and that he was thus diſabled in the ſervice of the United States.

3. That all commiſſioned officers within the aforeſaid deſcription, diſabled in the ſervice of the United States, ſo as to be wholly incapable of military duty, or of obtaining a livelihood, be allowed a yearly penſion, equal to half of their pay reſpectively; and all commiſſioned officers as aforeſaid, who ſhall not have been diſabled in ſo great a degree, be allowed a yearly penſion, which ſhall correſpond with the degree of their diſability, compared with that of an officer wholly diſabled. That all non-commiſſioned officers and privates within the aforeſaid deſcription, diſabled in the ſervice of the United States, ſo as to be wholly incapable of military or garriſon duty, or of obtaining a livelihood, be allowed a ſum not exceeding five dollars per month; and all non-commiſſioned officers and privates as aforeſaid, who ſhall not have been diſabled in ſo great a degree, be allowed ſuch a ſum as ſhall correſpond with the degree of their diſability, compared with that of a non-commiſſioned officer or private wholly diſabled.

4. That each ſtate appoint one or more perſons of ſuitable abilities to examine all claimants, and to report whether the perſon producing a certificate ſetting forth that he is an invalid, be ſuch in fact, and if ſuch, to what pay he is entitled; and thereupon the perſons appointed to make ſuch enquiry ſhall give to the invalid a certificate, ſpecifying to what pay he is entitled, and tranſmit a copy to the perſon who may be appointed by the ſtate to receive and record the ſame.

5. That each ſtate be authoriſed to pay to the commiſſioned officers, non-commiſſioned officers and privates, the ſum or ſums to which they ſhall be reſpectively entitled, agreeably to the before mentioned certificates; the ſaid payments to be deducted from the reſpective quotas of the ſtates, for the year on which they ſhall be made. Provided that no officer who has accepted his commutation for half-pay ſhall be entered on the liſt of invalids, unleſs he ſhall have firſt returned his commutation.

6. That any ſtate may form ſuch invalids under the aforeſaid deſcription, as are citizens of the ſame, and are capable of garriſon duty, into corps, to be employed in guarding military ſtores, aiding the police, or otherwiſe, as the ſtate may direct.

7. That when invalids ſhall be formed into corps, there be quarterly returns, comprehending the pay, age, diſability, regiment, ſhip or corps to which they ſeverally belonged, made out and ſigned by their commanding officer, and tranſmitted to ſuch perſon or perſons as the ſtate ſhall direct, that their pay may be ordered according to ſaid return.

8. That all invalids, as well thoſe formed into corps, as thoſe who are not ſhall annually apply themſelves to a magiſtrate of the county in which they reſide or may be ſtationed, and taking the following oath, viz. A. B. came before me, one of the Juſtices for the county of in the ſtate and made oath that he was examined by appointed by the ſaid ſtate (or commonwealth) for that purpoſe, obtained a certificate, or had his certificate examined and counterſigned, ſetting forth that he had ſerved in that he was diſabled by and that he now lives in the and in the county of

9. That the affidavits drawn according to the above form, and dated and atteſted by a magiſtrate, be ſent by the ſaid magiſtrate, to the perſon or perſons appointed by the ſtate to receive and record the ſame, and that a counter part of the affidavit be preſerved by the perſon taking it, to be exhibited to ſuch perſons as ſhall be appointed by the ſtate to pay the invalids.

Monday the 9th ult. the ſchooner Keat Chriſtian Miller, maſter, was piratically run away with, from Copeland's wharff, in Halifax, by four men, whoſe names are Richard Powell, William Buckley, George Taylor, and William Durihan. The maſter having gone on board about eleven or twelve o'clock at night, went to ſleep in his cabin, and was awakened by an uncommon motion of the veſſel;----on going upon deck to enquire the reaſon, was aſtoniſhed to find himſelf at ſea, and Halifax Light-Houſe bearing Weſt about three leagues, he was made to underſtand he was a priſoner; and the pirates immediately proceeded to the Weſtward, and landed him on an iſland, called the Bald Tuſket, where he was neceſſitated to ſtay four days, during which time he employed himſelf in making a raft, which he bound together with a cod-line, given him by the pirates, upon which he faſtened himſelf, and committed himſelf to the ſea; the wind ſetting on the ſhore, brought him to land after being twenty-four hours in the above ſituation; and after experiencing many hardſhips, he arrived at Shelburne, on Sunday, the 29th inſtant.

June 20. At a meeting of the merchants and other inhabitants of this city, held the 15th inſt. at the Exchange, in conſequence of a notification for that purpoſe, by direction of the Chamber of Commerce, and many other citizens: The meeting proceeded to take into conſideration the embarraſſed and critical ſituation to which the trade of America is reduced, for want of an adequate power in the Supreme Authority of the United States to regulate the ſame---In conſequence whereof the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to correſpond with the ſeveral ſtates in the union, and the different counties in this ſtate, on the intereſting ſubject of the trade of the United States; in hopes that, by a free and reciprocal communication of opinions and ſentiments thereon, it may prove a means of bringing about a meaſure abſolutely indiſpenſible to the true intereſt of America---that of veſting Congreſs with full and ample powers to regulate the commerce of the ſaid United States.-----William Conſtable, Jacob Morris, Eleazer Miller, Daniel Phœnix, James Watſon, Paſchal N. Smith, David Brooks, Robert Bowne, Jonathan Lawrence, Joſhua Sands, William W. Gilbert, Anthony Poſt, Thomas Ivers, Daniel Nevin, Archibald Currie, William Neilſon, Nathaniel Hazard, Adam Gilchriſt, jun. Jacobus Van Zandt, Alexander Stewart, Alexander Robertſon, William Willcocks, John Wiley and Iſaac Governeur.

By Order of the Meeting,

JOHN BROOME, Chairman.

On Friday laſt Congreſs appointed Mr. ----- Johnſon, Surveyor for the ſtate of Georgia, and Mr. Abraham Martin, Surveyor for the ſtate of New-Jerſey, in conformity to their ordinance of the 20th ult. for the laying off and diſpoſing of the weſtern territory.

Yeſterday arrived at this port, in 42 days from Falmouth, the packet Greyhound, Captain Dunn; and the ſhip Sally, Captain Woodward, from St. Lucars.

BALTIMORE, *June* 17.

Yeſterday arrived at Chatſworth, the ſeat of Geo. Lux, Eſq; near this town, Mrs. Catharine Macaulay Graham, on her return from the ſtate of Virginia.

Extract of a letter from Beefon-Town, May 31, 1785.

"Laſt week at Fort-Pitt, ſome white men and Indians got in a frolick, when one of the latter killed one of the former, and wounded three others very dangerouſly. The Indian is now lying in irons. Several white men have been tomanawked, and otherwiſe much abuſed, over the river Ohio. From what information I can collect it appears that the Indians will not quietly give up the country over the river, agreeable to the treaty held laſt ſeaſon---the conſequences will be compulſory meaſures.

"A young man, of the name of Crawford, was killed a few days ago, and two others wounded, on the waters of Hocknockin. I ſhould here have concluded my letter, but have juſt received advice that one of the perſons wounded by the Indians at Pittſburg is dead; and that the militia had roſe, and endeavoured to obtain the murderer, in order to put him to death; but the garriſon interpoſed, and prevented the execution of their deſign. He is to be tried by the laws of this ſtate.

"A gentleman is now ſtanding by, whoſe ſon returned yeſterday from the Indian country, where himſelf and companions were attacked by the Indians, and all wounded; his left arm is broke, and one of the company miſſing."

Extract of a letter from one of the Weſt-India iſlands, dated May 23.

"We have advices from Jamaica to the 9th inſt. but they contain nothing new from the Muſquito-Shore. It appears highly probable that the Spaniards will relinquiſh the conteſt for the preſent, in hopes that a more favorable occaſion to aſſert their claims may occur at ſome future period. If the people of Kentuckey have any ſerious intentions of poſſeſſing themſelves of New-Orleans, there cannot be a more fortunate coincidence of circumſtances in favor of ſuch an enterpriſe than at preſent. In Europe, the Regency of Algiers gives ſerious cauſe of alarm; and the obſtinacy of his moſt Catholic Majeſty will cauſe the utmoſt exertions of his kingdom to be directed to another fruitleſs effort againſt that capital. In South-America, the diſpoſition of the natives to emancipate themſelves, occaſions a military force of ſuch magnitude to be kept up, as abſorbs a great proportion of the revenue drawn from that unhappy country.

"The demands for money in Spain are ſo urgent that the troops in Louiſiana and both the Floridas have long arrears of pay due to them, and have no proſpect of their being ſoon diſcharged. The rumpus at the Muſquito-Shore, terminate as it may, increaſes the demands for money in that quarter, and of courſe leaves leſs to be ſent elſewhere.

"All theſe circumſtances muſt operate in favor of any attempt againſt the Spaniſh eſtabliſhments on the Miſſiſippi."

PHILADELPHIA, *June 22.*

At a General Town Meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, Northern-Liberties and Diſtrict of Southwark, held at the State-Houſe on Monday, the 20th inſtant, the following REPORT of a Committee was read:

The committee appointed by a meeting of the citizens, on the 2d inſtant, to prepare the buſineſs intended for diſcuſſion at the preſent general meeting report as follows;

THAT this committee are unanimous in ſentiment, that the moſt efficient and proper mode of obtaining the deſired relief, which the preſent ſtate of our trade and manufactures, in the relation with foreign nations requires, ought to be by application to the legiſlature, to whoſe wiſdom and juſtice the further conſideration of this momentous concern ſhould be ſubmitted; and in an entire confidence that this opinion of your committee will meet the concurrence of every good citizen,

They beg leave to ſubmit the following Reſolutions.

Reſolved, That the preſent is a ſuitable occaſion, when trade and manufactures have ſenſibly declined, and many cauſes concur to our oppreſſion, for the people to exerciſe collectively that privilege of offering their ſentiments and advice to their repreſentatives in aſſembly.

Reſolved, That nothing but a full power in Congreſs, over the commerce of the United States, can relieve it from its preſent oppreſſions.

Reſolved, That to withhold from Congreſs the full conſtitutional powers for this purpoſe, would be greatly injurious to the *common intereſt*; and from the neceſſity that would then be impoſed on the ſtates, of each reſorting to its own independent powers, might induce a diſſolution of the common government of the United States.

Reſolved, That as agriculture and manufactures are the great employment of the people, and conſtitute the wealth of the country; and that as the former muſt decline with our export trade, it becomes neceſſary to extend the latter.

It is the opinion of this meeting, that foreign manufactures interfering therewith ought to be diſcouraged; ſome by abſolute prohibitions; others by adequate duties and impoſts.

Reſolved, That reciprocity of advantages and benefits in trade, ought to be ſecured, by treaties of commerce between the citizens of the United States and the ſubjects of thoſe powers with whom they have commercial intercourſe, ſo as to render our commerce with other nations beneficial to our country.

Reſolved, That we will individually, by every encouragement in our power, endeavour to promote the manufactures of this country in preference to foreign ones.

Your committee preſume that theſe reſolutions embrace and fully comprehend the landed, trading, and manufacturing intereſts of this country; and they wiſh to cloſe the duties of their appointment by the following propoſition.

Whether it is your opinion, that a committee ſhould be nominated to digeſt the reſolutions into the form of a petition, to be laid before the Aſſembly at their next ſeſſion; and the ſame committee to correſpond with the ſeveral committees appointed for ſimilar purpoſes.

William Turnbull, Francis Gurney, William Jackſon, Benjamin G. Eyre, Francis Wade, John Barker, John Barry, Jacob Morgan, jun. Robert Smith, J. M. Neſbitt, John M'Culloh.

The reſolves being read, the committee was diſſolved: Whereupon, Mr. Ingerſoll was appointed chairman; the reſolves were read generally, afterwards paragraph by paragraph, and approved.

A citizen then propoſed the following Reſolves to be added to thoſe reported by the committee.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the legiſlature, at the enſuing ſeſſion, to uſe the beſt means in their power for extending the inland navigation of the ſtate, as well as for repairing and improving the public roads, in order to facilitate and increaſe the *internal* trade of the ſtate, and to promote the eaſy and commodious tranſportation of the *country produce to and* from this city.

Reſolved, That a memorial and petition be preſented to the Preſident and Supreme Executive Council, repreſenting the urgent neceſſity of their taking *effectual* meaſures for haſtening the collection of the arrearages of taxes, and of all other dues to the ſtate; thereby to fulfil the beneficial deſigns of the Aſſembly; and to effect that concurrence of the legiſlative and executive branches of government which is abſolutely neceſſary to promote the beſt intereſts of the mercantile, as well as every other concern, in the ſtate.

Reſolved, That the ſenſe of this meeting coincides with that expreſſed by the committee of merchants and traders of this city, in their memorial of the 6th of April laſt, to the General Aſſembly of this ſtate,---*ſo far as the views of that memorial extend:* And that this meeting highly approves of the reſolutions of that Honorable Houſe, of the 8th of April, in conſequence of the ſaid memorial.

It was then voted and reſolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the committee for the manner in which they have conducted the duties of their appointment.

That Mr. Ingerſoll, chairman of the meeting, be added to the former committee.

That ſeven mechanics be added to the former committee, the whole number of 21 to form the preſent committee. The following gentlemen were accordingly nominated and choſen, viz. *James Pearſon, Joſeph Marſh, Anthony Cuthbert, James Roney, Thomas Leiper, Thomas Procter* and *James Lang.*

*** The committee appointed at the above meeting are requeſted to meet at the City-Tavern, To-morrow evening, at ſeven o'clock, to carry into execution the buſineſs of their appointment.

We can aſſure the public, from the beſt authority, that, notwithſtanding all the Britiſh publications to the contrary, no American veſſel whatever has been captured by the Algerines or any of the other Barbary ſtates. The Emperor of Morocco indeed has made one prize only, viz. The brig Betſey, Captain James Irwin, of this port. Our Commiſſioners in Europe, it is ſaid, have received letters from the Emperor's Miniſter of foreign affairs, and from his Engliſh Interpreter, written by his order, intimating, that as ſoon as he heard that America had declared herſelf independent, he notified the powers of Europe, that he was ready to enter into friendſhip with us; that he likewiſe ſignified his amicable diſpoſition to ſome of our Commiſſioners ſome time ago; but having received no anſwer, he made but one ſingle prize, viz. the veſſel above-mentioned; that he had not, however, ſuffered the crew to be carried into ſlavery, nor confiſcated the veſſel and cargoe; that he had ordered that no more of our veſſels ſhould be moleſted, until there ſhould be time for him to hear from Congreſs, or from their Miniſters in Europe; and that immediately on the concluſion of a treaty, he will deliver up the crew, veſſel and cargoe. The veſſel, however, is thought incapable of going to ſea again, and her cargoe, which was chiefly ſalt, has been damaged ſince her capture.---The moſt effectual meaſures are taking to prevent a repetition of hoſtilities from the Emperor, as well as from the other predatory powers. In the mean time, no danger can be apprehended from them out of the Streights of Gibraltar.

A correſpondent has been pleaſed to furniſh us with the following extracts from ſome of the many letters ſent by order of the Supreme Executive Council to the Commiſſioners of the different counties.---It will hence appear, that though, like the ſpirits of Glendower, the taxes would not come, they were often and warmly ſolicited.

IN a circular letter of the 20th of May, 1783, after ſome reaſoning upon the ſtate and wants of the army, foreign debts, &c. &c. they proceed: "But to motives of virtue, gratitude, and patriotiſm, I muſt alſo add the *obligations of law* which can neither be evaded nor oppoſed----and indeed, ſo ſenſibly are Council affected by theſe conſiderations, that ſhould not the arrears due upon the claſs and effective ſupply taxes be *immediately diſcharged*, they will feel themſelves conſtrained to adopt a more deciſive line of conduct, and exert thoſe powers with which they are inveſted by law."

In a ſecond letter, dated the 24th of July, 1783, they ſay, "The many arguments derived from the effects which have hitherto been urged with great plauſibility and ſome degree of juſtice, muſt now ceaſe to operate. Labor has its price;---the produce of the country is high, and all articles of foreign growth or manufacture exceedingly low:---Theſe facts are too notorious to be denied, and the reaſoning upon them too obvious to require a more pointed application. I have only to add, that whatever diſpoſition to indulgence Council may feel as *men*----as *officers* they can no longer regard the delinquency of the people with mere complaint and remonſtrance."

IN COUNCIL, Philadelphia, April 14, 1784.

"SOME late accounts from Congreſs make it the duty of Council to call upon you again to exert yourſelves in the diſcharge of your common truſt.

"It is impoſſible, however, that you can ſtand in need of any further information upon that ſubject, or that I can ſuggeſt any new motive to intereſt you in it.

"My former letters will ſufficiently ſhew you the wants of government and the diſpoſition of Council."

IN COUNCIL, Philadelphia, January 20, 1785.

"I AM again directed by Council to renew their orders, that *you proceed* in the moſt *effectual way* to the *collection of taxes* in *your county*. In a late publication of the Honorable the General Aſſembly, in reply to a meſſage from this Board, the paſt conduct of Council is in ſome degree cenſured.

"After mentioning the grievances which have ariſen from a want of punctuality in redeeming our public ſecurities, they ſay, "*It ariſes from the delay of the collection of taxes, which it is the duty of the executive part of government to remedy.*"

"To obviate all objection on this ſcore hereafter, Council feel themſelves called upon by this declaration of the Legiſlature, to *execute the laws inſtantly, and without diſcrimination.* You are therefore to regard *this* as the *laſt notice* of their common wiſhes to avoid the diſagreeable, but neceſſary, alternative which the law has left them."

BOARD OF TREASURY, *New-York, June 13, 1785.*

Frigate ALLIANCE.

On the First TUESDAY of Auguſt next,

Will be SOLD at public Auction,

At the MERCHANTS COFFEE-HOUSE, in the City of Philadelphia,

THE FRIGATE ALLIANCE, now lying in the river Delaware, with all her Tackle and Appurtenances (excepting her warlike appointments.)

A deſcription of the ſhip, and inventory of her tackle and appurtenances, will be publiſhed on the day of ſale.

The payment, for the convenience of the purchaſer, may be made in good negotiable notes, payable in four equal monthly inſtalments.

N. B. The ſale will commence at twelve o'clock preciſely.

To be rented, on the 26th of July next,

THAT noted and well known TAVERN, the BUNCH OF GRAPES, ſituate in Third-ſtreet, between Arch and Market-ſtreets, conſiſting of a three ſtory brick houſe, 52 feet in front, and a yard 196 feet deep, whereon are erected ſtables for 60 horſes, a kitchen, and other uſeful buildings. For terms, apply to the Subſcriber, in Pine-ſtreet, Philadelphia. MICHAEL MORGAN OBRIEN.

Philadelphia, June 18, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to the COLLECTORS of the *Federal Supply and County Taxes*, that they pay off their reſpective Duplicates, on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next; and thoſe who are ſtill in arrears for the Effective Supply Tax for 1782, within three weeks from this date. All delinquents will, after the expiration of the above mentioned times, be proceeded againſt as the law directs, without reſpect of perſons.

By Order of the Board of Commiſſioners,
GEORGE HONEY, jun. Clerk.

20th of 6th Month, 1785.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Cheltenham townſhip, and county of Montgomery, on the 3d inſt. a cheſnut ſorrel MARE, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter; ſhe has a ſnip and ſtar, alſo ſome ſaddle ſpots, ſhod all round, ſuppoſed to be about 7 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

§ BENJAMIN SHOEMAKER.

On *FRIDAY* next,

Preciſely at NINE o'CLOCK, at the CITY VENDUE STORE, will begin the SALE of a large and general Aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

Lately imported, and to be SOLD by

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

PRINTER, in Market ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets,

[Price SIX SHILLINGS]

DARYING EXEMPLIFIED; or the BUSINESS of

CHEESE-MAKING

LAID down from approved rules collected from the moſt experienced Dairy-women of ſeveral counties. Digeſted under various heads, from a ſeries of obſervations during thirty years practice in the cheeſe trade. Alſo the moſt approved method of making BUTTER. Likewiſe a diſſertation on Apple Trees, or the culture of the Orchard improved. The nature of Vegetation explained. With ſome obſervations of great importance to Huſbandry.

Extract from Arthur Young' *Remarks (in the* Monthly Review) *on* DARYING EXEMPLIFIED.

"THIS is a plain, practical and ſenſible performance; it "contains more knowledge in the art of making cheeſe, by far, "than any other book in our language. Large extracts from ſo "ſmall a volume *within the compaſs of every one's purſe*, are not "neceſſary." And after having recited the chief ſubjects treated on, ſays, "All theſe and many other uſeful points are treated of "at large, in a very practical manner, evidently the Reſult of "experience." 6 w.

TO BE LETT,

A LOT of GROUND, under good poſt and rail fence, ſituate at the corner of Ninth and Race-ſtreets, being 66 feet front on Race, and 144 feet deep on Ninth-ſtreet. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, in Penn-ſtreet.

June 16, 1785. J. SWANWICK.

Cheſter county, June 16 1785.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, That the perſons appointed by law to ſettle and adjuſt the accounts of the Commiſſioners for erecting the public buildings in Cheſter county, do propoſe to meet at the houſe of ISAAC GRIFFITHS Innholder, in Tredyffrin townſhip, on the 4th day of July next, at twelve o'clock, where all perſons concerned are deſired to attend. §

Salem, New-Jerſey, June 17, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of the ſubſcribers, priſoners, confined for debt in the goal of Salem, that they meet at the houſe of Mary Burroughs, in the town of Salem, on Thurſday, the 21ſt day of July next, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why an aſſignment of the ſaid debtors effects may not be taken, and they diſcharged from confinement according to law.

WILLIAM THOMPSON,
SAMUEL MARRYOTT,
¶ JOSEPH ACTON.

In purſuance of the laſt will and teſtament of PHILIP MOSER, late of this city, deceaſed, will be expoſed to SALE, at public Vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, on Monday, the firſt day of Auguſt next, at ſix o'clock in the evening;

A LOT of GROUND, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Union-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front, on ſaid Union-ſtreet, 38 feet, and in depth 53 feet 4 inches, on which is a three ſtory brick houſe, and a two-ſtory ſtone adjoining, with a bake houſe, granaries, &c. back, in good order: Alſo one other lot, adjoining the above, containing in front on Union-ſtreet, 19 feet, and in depth 53 feet 4 inches, on which is a frame building, with the privilege of a 4 feet alley on the eaſt. The whole now in the tenure of John Plankinnorn, until the firſt day of November next.

CONDITIONS:

One third of the whole purchaſe money to remain at intereſt during the natural life of Sophia Paulus (late Moſer.)

Seven hundred pounds to be paid on executing the deeds.

Two hundred pounds 18th Auguſt, 1789.

Three hundred pounds 16th December, 1791.

The remainder 25th January, 1794.

Intereſt to be paid annually.

A title and poſſeſſion will be given on payment of the above ſums, and giving ſecurity for the remainder to Philip Boehm, by

SOPHIA PAULUS Executrix,
PHILIP BOEHM, Executor.

Philadelphia, June 15, 1785. ¶ 6 w.

ABOUT the 6th of December 1784, WILLIAM YOUNG, jun. Botaniſt, of the townſhip of Kingſeſs, near Philadelphia, went from home on a journey to Wilmington, in North-Carolina, to make a collection of ſeed, roots, trees, &c in the way of his buſineſs; and ſome time about the 12th of April laſt, ſent by the veſſel Union, Capt Taylor, a number of boxes with a collection of thoſe things, to Philadelphia, alſo a letter to his father or wife, dated the 19th of February, giving an expectation of his arrival at home the beginning of April, and has not been heard of ſince, which gives his family reaſon to fear he is deceaſed on the road, or that ſome accident has befallen him. Any perſon or perſons that can give certain intelligence of him by a letter to the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Blockley, near Philadelphia, directed to the care of JOSEPH OGDEN, at the middle bridge, on Schuylkill, or to JACOB BARGE in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, by

June 20. 1785. ‖ CHRISTIANA LEECH.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY, on Sunday evening, the 19th inſt. a German Servant, named GEORGE DAVID WORTZ, by trade a butcher, but underſtands all kinds of farming labour, about 22 years of age, brown complexion, grey eyes, and has lately loſt one of his upper fore-teeth. He had on and took with him, a blue cloth coat, a white linen jacket with ſleeves, two corded dimity waiſtcoats with double rows of ſmall white buttons, one pair of black velvet breeches, and one pair of trowſers made of Ruſſia ſheeting, a pair of plated ſhoe buckles, round hat, and ſeveral fine ſhirts. He ſpeaks Engliſh badly, having arrived from Germany (by way of Amſterdam) laſt fall. Whoever will ſecure ſaid ſervant, ſhall have the above reward, and if brought to the ſubſcriber, Twelve Dollars. CHRISTIAN WIRTZ.

Philadelphia, June 20 1785.

WHEREAS my wife ELIZABETH, late ELIZABETH GILMORE, after having robbed me of a conſiderable part of my property, hath eloped from my bed and board, without any juſt cauſe, and now lives with her ſon, in a very indecent and unbecoming like manner. Theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I ſhall not pay any debts of her contracting from and after the date hereof.

York Town, May 27, 1785. † 1 w JAMES DABBEN.

CAME to the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in the borough of Cheſter, at the ſign of Captain Biddle, two weeks ago, a bay MARE, with ſome white ſpots on her back; ſhe appears to be 15 or 16 years old, and with foal. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold for the ſame in ten days from the date hereof.

June 13, 1785. ‖ SAMUEL JOHNSON.

IMPORTED
In the last VESSELS from EUROPE, by

KUHN and RISBERG,

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SPRING GOODS:

Among which are the following---

OLIVE jeans and fuſtains,
Printed jeans and jeanets,
Dimeties,
Cruſs-over,
Stockinets,
Dutch and Pruſſian cords,
Superfine yard wide India jeans,
Snowdonets,
Velverets,
Corduroys,
Sattinets,
Hairbines,
Striped hollands,
Haerlem ſtripes and checks,
11-8ths linen & cotton checks,
A large variety of printed cottons and linens,
Ditto dark and light ground chintzes and calicoes,
Nankeens,
India calicoes,
Moreens and taboreens,
Shalloons, tammies and durants,
Calimancoes,
Montereens and wildbores,
Yard wide rich crapes,
Plain and figured camblets,
Saggathies and duroys,
Furniture checks and calicoes,
Mens, boys, and womens ſilk, thread, and cotton hoſe,
Womens ſilk, jean, kid and beaver gloves and mitts,
Mens ſilk caps,
Oiled ſilk bathing ditto,
Mens thread, kid and beaver gloves,
Womens chip, Leghorn & beaver hats,
Mode and ſarſnet faſhionable ſhades,
Sattin, Perſian & durant quilts,
A great variety of black and white ſilk,
Crape, thread & ſouflee gauzes,
Spotted and loom bordered kenting aprons & handkerchiefs,
Needle worked lawn, tamboured muſlin, gauze & minionet do.
Tiffanies,
Long lawn,
Black and white catgut,
Cambricks and lawns,
Cinnamon, ſtraw, layloc, brown garnet, emperor's eye and fleſh coloured mantuas,
India taffities,
Ell wide perſians,
Black, white and dove-coloured ſattins,
Modes, perſians and ſarſnets,
A large aſſortment of common and rich ſilk handkerchiefs,
Linen and cotton handkerchiefs, ſpotted, bordered and mapped,
Mock and Marſeilles quilting,
Fine corded muſlins,
Diaper and damaſk tablecloths and napkins,
Towelling and elouting diapers,
Coarſe and fine ſtriped tickens,
6, 7, 8, 9, and 10-qr. bedbunts,
Childrens Morocco ſhoes,
Mens Morocco ſlippers,
Mens, boys and childrens black and white beaver, caſtor and felt hats,
Bindings and ferretings of all breadths,
White & coloured threads, tapes and bobbins,
Nonſopreities & Hanover laces,
Tully and camblet gartering,
Hatters trimmings,
Wire ſhirt buttons,
Rich ſcarf and common twiſt,
Sewing and embroid ring ſilks,
Silk and thread ſtay laces,
Thread and blond laces and edgings,
Black ſilk laces,
Plain and painted ribbons in boxes,
Half-penny & penny taſte plain and pearled,
Hair ribbon,
Black ruſſel,
Superfine bombazeens,
Black, white and brown buckrams,
Ticklenbergs,
Lubec rolls,
Heſſens,
White and brown Ruſſia, drillings,
Sail duck,
7 8ths & yard wide Iriſh linens,
Brown ſileſias,
Yellow canvas,
Creyels,
Hair chair ſeating,
Switch half and whole hunters whips,
Green, yellow, blue and red Morocco ſkins,
Pocket looking glaſſes,
Artificial flowers and wreaths,
Gimp,
Dreſſed and undreſſed dolls,
Horn and ivory combs,
Womens bent ditto,
Paper ſnuff boxes,
Butt ſoals,
Galeſhoes,
Pot, foolſcap and poſt paper,
Paſteboard,
Dutch quills and ſealing wax,
Blacklead pencils and ink powder,
Slates and ſlate pencils,
Bibles, teſtaments, pſalters and horn books,
Braſs, paper and leather ink ſtands,
Watch chains, keys and trinkets,
Temple ſpectacles,
Bone and horn coat and veſt moulds,
Sadlery and ſhoemakers implements very generally aſſorted,
Kirby and common fiſh hooks,
Plated, paſte, Pinchbeck, white and yellow metal, ſhoe, knee, breaſt, and ſtock buckles,
Plated, fancy, white and yellow metal coat and veſt buttons,
White and yellow metal glaſs & gilt ſleeve buttons,
Plated ſpurs,
Braſs beer and wine cocks,
Single and double chambered padlocks,
Mill and handſaw files,
Wood ſcrews,
Gimblets,
Cruet frames and glaſſes,
Steelyards,
Braſs, ſteel & iron candleſticks,
Iron and poliſhed ſteel ſnuffers,
Mens and womens thimbles,
Braſs nails,
Darning, knitting, Whitechapel and common needles,
Pewter aſſorted,
Cutteau, butchers and Barlow knives,
Oyſter knives,
Pins,
Knives and forks,
Taylors ſhears,
Sciſſars of all ſizes,
Sheep ſhears,
Curry combs,
Sweeping, cloths, ſhoe and horſe bruſhes,
German ſcythes and whetſtones,
Sad irons,
Copper fiſh and tea kettles,
Tea urns,
Large and ſmall japanned waiters,
Warming pans,
Powder, ſhot and bar lead,
Millſaws,
Iron wire from No. 17 to 22,
Crowley's ſteel,
Womens hoſe and others,
Calimanco and damaſk ſhoes in trunks and boxes,
Mens ſhoes in trunks,
Hairdreſſers implements aſſorted in boxes,
German and Briſtol glaſs ware well aſſorted in crates and cheſts,
Japanned ware compleatly aſſorted in caſks,
Setts of plated dining and tea table equipage of the lateſt faſhion,
Nuhrenberg toys aſſorted in caſes,
Short and long pipes,
Juniper berries and anniſeeds in tierces and hogſheads,
Liquorice ſtick,
Spaniſh white and brown and yellow ochre in tierces,
Red and white lead in ſmall caſks,
Antimony, copperas and brimſtone, in tierces and barrels,
Gilt red leather trunks in neſts,
Hyſon and green teas in quarter cheſts,
Small mahogany framed pier looking glaſſes in handy packages, containing from 6 to 12 each, and a few pair elegant large ſized,
A quantity of copper in ſheets and bottoms,
Spikes aſſorted from 5 to 11 and a half inches,
4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 20d and 30d nails,
Bar iron,
Rod, ſheet, and hoop iron,
Steel in boxes and faggots,
Plough ſhares and coulters,
Waggon traces,
Spades, Shovels,
Frying pans,
Braſs wire,
Hooks and thimbles,
Marlin ſpikes,
Carpenters tools, &c. &c. 8w.

EDWARD EVANS,

Has for SALE, at South-Street Wharff,
A QUANTITY of excellent

Burlington Pork and Meſs Beef.

Philadelphia, May 24. ‡

AGREEABLE to the Reſolve of CONGRESS, of May 10, 1780, reſpecting the renewal of LOAN OFFICE CERTIFICATES, deſtroyed through accident; I the ſubſcriber do notify, that on or about the 6th day of January, 1780, my dwelling-houſe, in Talbot county, in the State of Maryland, was conſumed by fire, and therein were burnt and conſumed, two Continental Loan Office Certificates; that is to ſay, one No. 1859, for one thouſand dollars, and the other No. 1860, for one thouſand dollars alſo; both of which Certificates were iſſued at the Continental Loan Office in Philadelphia, on the 27th day of April, 1779, and were taken out in the name of Joſeph Bruff, of the county and ſtate aforeſaid. And this notice is given to entitle the owner to have the ſaid Certificates renewed.

6 w. RACHEL GOLDSBOROUGH.

MATTHEW CLARKSON,

Has for SALE, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for ſpecie, or the new emiſſion of paper money, at his STORE, in Third-ſtreet, almoſt oppoſite the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, and the fifth houſe to the ſouthward of Arch-ſtreet,----

The following ARTICLES, *viz.*

A GOOD aſſortment of fine and coarſe linens of various prices, elegant chintzes, Marſeilles quilting, white jeans of the firſt quality, ditto of various colours, gauzes, plain and ſoufflee, ſewing ſilks of different colours, round and ſquare japanned waiters, from 7 to 16 inches, a variety of ink-ſtands, men and womens ſhoes, a large aſſortment of cheſt locks and hinges, padlocks, till and cupboard locks, tea cheſt ditto, braſs deſk and till ditto, ſpring cheſt ditto, braſs deſk ſetts, firmer chizels, turners ditto, gouges, plane-irons, an aſſortment of files, tennant ſaws, H and HL hinges, carvers tools, wood ſcrews, ſpike gimblets, ſmall ditto, awl blades, butchers cleavers, plated ſtirrups, curb chains, bitts and ſnaffles, a large quantity of cutlery, conſiſting of knives and forks, cutteaus, pen-knives, ſciſſars, razors, and lancets of the beſt ſort; plated ſhoe and knee-buckles, tin ditto, hat ditto, beſt plated coat and veſt buttons, gilt ditto, tin and plain white metal ditto, black death-head horn do. ſleeve ditto, ſword-hooks, cork-ſcrews, watch-chains and keys, braſs thimbles, pins, mixt ditto, ſailmakers needles, darning and white chappel ditto, buckle-bruſhes, very elegant ſnuff boxes, Indian trinkets, conſiſting of beads, links and ear-robs, &c. needle-caſes, paper ink-pots, mahogany knife-caſes and tea-cheſts, japanned ſugar-boxes, ditto tobacco-diſhes and clyſter-pipes; beſt cordage, conſiſting of cables, hawſers, ſtays, tow-lines, tacks, ſheets, buoy-ropes, bolt-ropes, ſpun-yarn, hawſline, marline, log lines, hand-lines, deep ſea-lines, ſail-twine, whipping-twine and Hamburgh lines, &c. German ſcythes an elegant clock, upon a new conſtruction, ſupported by marble columns. c 4 w

Imported in the Ship London, and other Veſſels from Europe, and to be SOLD by

TOWERS & EVANS,

Next Door to the Preſbyterian Meeting-houſe, in Market-ſtreet,
A freſh ASSORTMENT of

Capital DRUGS and MEDICINES,
A Variety of Patent MEDICINES, &c.

And a large and general ASSORTMENT of

GLASS and PAINTERS COLOURS, viz.

WHITE LEAD, dry and ground in Oil,
Red Lead, do. do.
Spaniſh Brown, do. do.
Yellow Oker, do. do.
Pruſſian Blue, do. do.
Verdigreaſe, do. do.
Lamp Black, do. do.
Annatto,
Brown Pink,
Blue Black,
Black Lead,
Carmine,
Drop Lake,
Dutch Pink,
Flake White,
Frankford Black,
Gamboge,
Indian Ink,
Ivory Black,
Kings Yellow,
Litharge,
Magnes,
Naples Yellow,
Roſe Pink,
Spaniſh Whiting,
Stone Oker,
Strewing Smalt,
Turkey Umber,
Venetian Red,
Vermillion,
White Vitriol.

Linſeed Oil, drying ditto, Spirits of Turpentine, Turpentine Varniſh, White ditto, Brown ditto, Lacquer, Pallet Knives, Painters Bruſhes, Marking ditto, Saſh Tools, ground and common, Camels Hair Pencils, &c. Window, Coach, Picture and Clock Face Glaſs, from 20 Inches by 16 to 8 Inches by 6.

N. B. Glaſs cut to any Size or Form. §

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

At his Houſe, in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, at the Sign of the SCYTHE and SICKLE,---

A large Quantity of *Scythes* and *Sickles*,

which he will ſell on reaſonable terms.

THOMAS GOUCHER.

N. B. He intends, in another Year, to eſtabliſh his Manufactory on a more extenſive Plan than at preſent, provided he meets with due Encouragement from the Public.

Philadelphia, May 16, 1785. c 6 w.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY laſt night from Cornwall Furnace, Lancaſter county, an Iriſh Servant, named ROBERT EARLEY, about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, round ſhouldered, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, grey eyes and black hair. Had on and took with him, a coarſe grey upper jacket, under ditto, a new pair tow linen trowſers, one pair ditto, partly wore, an old felt hat, and old ſhoes. It is ſuppoſed he will forge a paſs, and pretend to be a ſchoolmaſter. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by ¶ CURTIS GRUBB.

Imported by the Pigou and Grange, and other late arrivals from Europe, and for SALE by

William & John Sitgreaves,

In Front-ſtreet, three doors below Cheſnut-ſtreet, an extenſive

Aſſortment of ſeaſonable Goods, viz.

ELL wide and 6-qr. fine book muſlins; fine wide jaconet ditto; low priced humhums; dyed fuſtians; white and coloured jeans; plain and printed cotton beavers; olive coloured ſattinets; dimities and drawboys; Marſeilles quilting, bordered; cotton counterpanes; Marſeilles bed quilts; common ſtriped hollands; ell wide French ſtripes; 7-8ths, yard wide and apron wide linen and cotton checks; furniture checks; Manchester bed bunt; Flanders ticks and ticking in pieces; common check hankerchiefs; printed linen and cotton ditto; ſhort pile, hair and worſted ſhag; corduroys and velvets; an elegant variety of Engliſh mantuas; rich black paduaſoy; ditto black florentine; ſattins, peelongs and modes; ſarſnets and perſians; ſilk Manchester gown patterns; bandanoe, romal and pullicat ſilk handkerchiefs; Engliſh and Iriſh black and coloured ditto; ſewing ſilk and ſilk twiſt; a great variety of plain, net and trimming gauzes; gauze handkerchiefs; plain and flowered kentings; kenting handkerchiefs and aprons; cambricks and clear lawns; minionet and flowered lawn; black and white lace and edging; mens, womens and youths thread and cotton ſtockings; mens ſilk ſtockings; womens blue worſted and childrens ſpotted ditto; ſilk, thread and worſted gloves and mits; grain and coloured lamb ditto; 7-8ths and yard wide Iriſh linens; Iriſh dowlas and ſheeting; fine white Ruſſia ſheeting; white and brown Ruſſia drilling; Ruſſia ravens duck; German flaxen oznabrigs; hempen ticklenburgs; Ruſſia diaper; clouting diaper; diaper tablecloths; brown roll and bagging; white and brown ell wide heſſens; hambro' long lawns; brown hollands; white and brown buckram; calicoes, cottons and chintz; plain blue calicoes; ſuperfine broadcloths; moreens, taboreets and jeans; ſhalloons, durants and calimancoes; plain and ſtriped cambletes; fine black ſattinet; dorſetteens, crapes and poplins; Scotch and wilton carpets and carpeting; common and Tully gaiters; ſwitch and hunter whips; low priced plain and fancy metal buttons; mohair and baſket ditto; ſilk and thread laces and ferrets; threads, bindings, pins and needles; neſts of red leather and hair trunks; ivory and horn combs; braſs and iron candleſticks; ſhovels and tongs; bureau braſs furniture; cutlery, ſadlery, and a variety of ſmall hardware; writing paper; men and boys black and drab felt and caſtor hats; pocket and toilet looking glaſſes; bibles, teſtaments, &c. in trunks; guns, powder and ſhot; nails from 4d to 20d; tin and iron wire; window glaſs, 8 by 10, &c. &c.

Alſo womens low priced black and coloured ſhoes in trunks; London and Briſtol pewter aſſorted in caſks; a few caſks of cutlery and hardware; beſt three ſtranded ſeine twine; Crowley ſteel in half faggots; braſs kettles in neſts. 6 w.

THE noted ſtallion ECLIPSE, having for three years paſt ſucceſſively, ſtood at the ſame place as a covering horſe, and been frequently ſhewn at the Coffee-Houſe in the city of Philadelphia, and at all times and places, where he has been viewed and examined, by any gentleman ſportſman, or judge of that noble animal, ſtill allowed to be the moſt compleat figure of a horſe they had ever ſeen, and 'tis as generally acknowledged, that for beauty, carriage and ſpeed, *Eclipſe* is not excelled by any horſe on this continent, nor is there any more certain and noted for getting ſuperior elegant colts; many of which are now very valuable, and may be ſeen in the poſſeſſion of ſeveral gentlemen in the neighbourhood.

Eclipſe having thus ſo juſtly ſupported the higheſt reputation of a covering ſtallion, by giving full ſatisfaction to the ſubſcriber's friends is for the conveniency of ſuch gentlemen as chooſe to breed elegant horſes from him, ſtill continued at the ſame place, the late ſeat of Mr. Robert Hopkins, deceaſed, on Point-no-Point, five miles from Philadelphia, to cover the ſeaſon at *Three Pounds Five Shillings* each mare.-----The horſe is ſo generally known, that it almoſt ſeems ſuperfluous to ſay any thing as to deſcribing ſuch a noted and conſpicuous figure, and only for cuſtom, it were entirely unneceſſary: However, he is full blooded, a moſt beautiful bright bay, ſtrong black mane and tail, and well marked, fifteen hands and an inch high, and every way juſtly and truly proportioned-----and really of ſuperior figure-----ſix years old this graſs, of great ſtrength and action, and his pedigree is up to the firſt breed of horſes ever on the continent. A Fearnought, a Herod, &c.---The particular deſcent will be given to thoſe gentlemen who pleaſe to favor the ſubſcriber with their preference.

Good Paſture on reaſonable terms, and every neceſſary care taken of the mares while in the the ſubſcriber's charge. The money to be paid before they are taken away.

Having a conſiderable range of beſt early paſture, on choice meadow grounds, convenien for the accommodation of any gentleman's horſes and cattle from the city or neighbourhood, I propoſe to take in any ſuch to paſture or keep, per week on very moderate terms, and when the ſeaſon advances ſhall have a quantity of other excellent mowing graſs, which will be ſold by the acre at reaſonable rates;---and now have a quantity of prime hay for ſale. tbc 4 w. JACOB BATES.

N. B. For ſatisfaction of the public, and the obſervation of gentlemen ſportſmen, judges of horſes, *Eclipſe* will be ſhewn at the Coffee-houſe, on Market-Days, when the weather is fine.

Point-no-Point, April 5, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO thouſand five hundred acres of LAND, in Berkely county, adjoining to the tract now in poſſeſſion of Mr. James Wormeley, at the Rocks. The goodneſs and fertility of its ſoil are ſo well known, that any deſcription of it is unneceſſary. It is convenient to the beſt merchant-mills, to ſaw-mills, the market town of Winchester, to churches and meeting-houſes. I ſhall be in Berkeley in May or the beginning of June. In my abſence, either Mr. JAMES WORMELEY or Mr. NICHOLAS ROPER may be applied to, who will ſhew the land, and receive propoſals from thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe any of it. It may be laid off in lots of two or three hundred acres, or more or leſs, to ſuit the purchaſers, or ſold in one body. Six months credit for half the ſums, twelve for the other half. Intereſt will be required from the day of ſigning the bonds, on failure of payment when they become due. RALPH WORMELEY.

Virginia, Roſegill, March 3, 1785. § 6 w.

To be LETT, on Ground-rent,

For a term not exceeding TEN Years,

A NUMBER of LOTS of GROUND, ſituate in Fourth ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut ſtreets, adjoining the Friend's ſchool-houſe. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, who will ſhew a plot of the ſame.

ALSO, a number of HOUSES and LOTS, in the City and Liberties, and many PLANTATIONS in the different States, to be SOLD or LETT. RICHARD ARMITT.

Philadelphia, April 26, 1785.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.